IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend paragraph [0002] of the specification as follows:

[0001] Utility Application Serial No. ~~—/—,—~~ 09/844,401, filed ~~——~~ April 27, 2001, by Ernest C. Chen, entitled "LAYERED MODULATION FOR DIGITAL SIGNALS," attorneys' docket number PD-200181 (109.0051-US-01).

Please amend paragraph [0004] of the specification as follows:

[0002] Application Serial No. ~~—/—,—~~ 10/068,039, filed on the same date herewith, by Ernest C. Chen et al., entitled "PREPROCESSING SIGNAL LAYERS IN A LAYERED MODULATION DIGITAL SIGNAL SYSTEM TO USE LEGACY RECEIVERS," attorneys' docket number PD-201148 (109.0064-US-01).

Please amend paragraph [0008] of the specification as follows:

[0003] Layered modulation enables systems and methods of transmitting signals to accommodate enhanced and increased data throughput without requiring additional frequency bands. Systems using layered modulation can provide enhanced and increased throughput signals for new receivers while remaining compatible with legacy receivers. Newer layered modulation techniques (such as detailed in United States Patent Application No. ~~XXXXX~~ 09/844,401, filed ~~XXXXX~~ April 27, 2001, and entitled "LAYERED MODULATION FOR DIGITAL SIGNALS") also provide the unique advantage of allowing transmission signals to be upgraded from a source separate from the legacy transmitter. In other words, the layered signals can be asynchronous and/or non-coherent.

Please amend paragraph [0037} as follows:

[0004] The processor 506 for extracting a lower layer signal can be implemented as a logic circuit. The entering digitized in-phase and quadrature signals can be first split into two paths. On the signal path for the upper layer, the in-phase and quadrature signals can first be passed through a frequency acquisition loop 508. They can then be filtered through a finite impulse response (FIR) matched filter 510. A demodulator 512 demodulates the signals, with carrier and timing recovery loops, and produces demodulated layered in-phase and quadrature signals. The demodulated signals

are then decoded by decoder 514 which can incorporate Viterbi decoding, deinterleaving and Reed-Solomon (RS) decoding functions as appropriate to accurately determine the upper layer symbols. The decoded upper layer symbol signal can then be output from the processor 506, where it can be communicated to a transport 412A and subsequently converted to video.